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ALL JOB WORK—CASH

ALABAMA REPORTER.
THURSDAY MORNING, May 4.

Wilson's Raiders.

Wilson's column of raiders after passing Selma, Montgomery and Columbus, proceeded to Macon. There they were met and informed of the armistice. They rode into and took possession of the city however, and we are informed still hold it. Croxton who passed through this place, after visiting Oxford and Jacksonville proceeded across to Newnan Ga., where he halted his column for awhile, but has since gone on to Macon and re-joined Wilson.

Drouth.

We are having an unusually long dry spell of weather for the season of the year. Our farmers think it will prove beneficial to the wheat crop. It will also enable them to plant low and over-flowed lands. The ground is becoming very dry and hard however, rendering it very difficult to plow uplands that have not been broken since the rains.

From Lee's Army.

Numbers of paroled soldiers from Gen. Lee's army are passing through our town daily. They concur in stating that the number of men surrendered by Gen. Lee was comparatively small. Being generally stated as twelve thousand. They also state that a considerable portion of the army made its escape and joined Gen. Johnson. Those turned over to the enemy at the surrender and those reported as uniting with General Johnson will not make up Gen. Lee's army however, even adding the number of killed and wounded. The remainder, we presume, are what are usually termed demoralized. A number of those who have passed are well mounted on government mules which they have rode through. They speak and act as though they thought the fighting was at an end. We hope they may not be mistaken.

Of the extent of the casualties in the desperate fighting which preceded the capitulation we can get nothing definite. A general statement that Gen. Lee estimated our killed and wounded at between thirteen and fifteen thousand, and still in our possession. They are now in the hands of the Federal commander right suffered the principal portion of the loss. We have also heard it stated that Battle's Brigade suffered severely. A few days more will probably bring us some particulars of the casualties.

The Armistice.

We are still receiving conflicting rumors with regard to an armistice. That one exists no one can doubt. Its extent and terms however no one here can tell anything about. Most of those who pass through our town on their return from the army agree that it may be terminated at any time by forty-eight hours notice from either side. They also pretty generally concur in saying that the proposition for the armistice came from Sherman. Though many suggest that it originated with Andy Johnson, the new President of the United States. The general impression also prevails that some terms of peace will be agreed upon between the United and Confederate States during the armistice. What those terms are to be no one can now tell.

If the great thing for which we should seek and pray, is that whatever be our lot it may be a sanctified one.

Alabama Reporter.

BY CROSS & CRUKSHANK.

JUSTITIA ET VERITAS.

[Twenty Dollars in Advance.]

VOLUME XXII.

TALLADEGA, ALA., MAY 4, 1865.

NO. 18.

The Enemy at Selma.

Three gunboats and twelve transports came up to Selma from Mobile last week bringing about six thousand Federal troops, among them two negro regiments. We understand they denied any knowledge of the armistice until their arrival at Selma. They landed and encamped on the opposite side of the river from the city.

The negro troops, it is said, are traversing the country in every direction, catching the slaves from their masters, enlisting them as soldiers. They were into camp, it is stated, about three hundred miles.

On Friday evening last they cut out a force to the Cahawba river and destroyed the new trestle bridge, being constructed by the Railroad company. They claimed, we understand, that the building of the Railroad was a violation of the armistice, insisting that it was a military road.

The destruction of this bridge interferes with the prospective operations on the Ala. & Tenn. Rivers Railroad as we have no engines or rolling stock on the bridge and every time the bridges are rebuilt, many of our citizens were relying upon the speedy reopening of this road to bring up food from the prairie. We fear if some arrangement is not soon made to run trains on the Ala. & Tenn. R. R., that there will be suffering for bread.

The citizens in the neighborhood of Selma are said to be highly incensed at the taking away of these slaves in violation of the armistice.

THE ARMISTICE.

Sherman's Order to his Troops.

Peace in Prospect.

Sherman's order to his troops announces a general truce pending satisfaction of our agreement between Gen. Johnson and himself and other officials of high rank which he says will give peace to the whole country from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

The Andersonville Prisoners.

About 3200 prisoners were sent from Andersonville to Florida to be exchanged. The Federal authorities refused to receive them. They were brought back and sent to Macon supposing that place and Lt. Colonel Pegram, the most accomplished artist in the service, were sent to attempt to cross the Appomattox.

Grammar Verstified.

1. Three little words you often see
Are articles—*a, an* and *the*.
2. A noun's the name of anything.
As school, or garden, hoop or swing.
3. Adjectives tell the kind of noun;
As great, small, pretty, white or brown.
4. Instead of nouns the pronouns stand.
Her hand, his face, your arm, my hand.
5. Verbs tell of something being done—
To read, write, counting jump or run.
6. How things are done the adverbs tell.
As slowly, quickly, ill or well.
7. Conjunctions join the words together.
As, men and women, wind or weather.
8. The prepositions stand before.
A noun; as, in or through, a door.
9. The interjections shows surprise;
As, oh! how pretty, ah! how wise!
10. The whole are called Nine parts of
Speech,
Which Reading, Writing, Speaking
teach.

The Battle of Petersburg.

We have a full account of the battle at Petersburg, which resulted in the evacuation of the city, but the gentleman who by the paper, accidentally fell into a creek on his way, and the print is so much obliterated that we can only get a portion of the article.

At two o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 1st of April, the enemy advanced to the assault in seven lines of battle, the first line being armed with muskets to cut away the abatis and other obstructions of wood. The enemy is reported to have undoubtedly been under the influence of liquor and perfectly insensible to the carnage which ensued. As soon as they were discovered, our forces opened upon them, and as an axeman fell another was ready to take his place. Exposed as they were to a point blank enfilading fire, the destruction of life was indeed fearful. The enemy retired, finally repulsed, and the enemy retired to reform and renew the assault on Saturday three more assaults were made, all of which were repulsed with terrible slaughter. Heavy skirmishing was kept up during the intervals in the day and throughout the night. There was also during the night some heavy artillery firing.

About daylight on Sunday morning the enemy renewed the attack by another assault, still maintaining so far as our informant could see or learn the seven lines of troops. All of these were repulsed except the last which unprecedented slaughter—the mass of men so densely crowded enfiladed by a brisk and heavy artillery as well as musketry fire.

But at two o'clock, with fresh troops and overwhelming numbers, after a fruitless struggle of unprecedented obstinacy of thirty hours duration, the enemy succeeded in carrying our works and breaking our lines, about one mile in width, and about the same distance east of Petersburg. Gen. A. P. Hill commanded our right, with Gen. Gordon's corps resting on his left. The whole brunt of the battle was borne by these two corps; the heaviest part of the firing being borne by Gen. Hill's left and Gen. Gordon's right. Gen. Hill was killed, it is supposed, at the breach was made. Gen. McRea, Lt. Colonel Pegram, the most accomplished artist in the service, were sent to attempt to cross the Appomattox.

The loss of the enemy in this the fiercest and bloodiest of the battles of the war is estimated by Gen. Lee at from forty to sixty thousand in killed and wounded, and ours at from thirteen to fifteen thousand. But few prisoners were taken on either side.

As soon as the lines were broken, Gen. Lee sent word to Richmond, that unless they were restored by sunset he should uncover the Capital, that preparations for a complete evacuation must begin. As nearly all government stores had already been removed, in contemplation of an early evacuation, comparatively little government property was left; so not much remained to remove or destroy. Our forces blew up the Arsenal and sank all the gunboats and other crafts in the river. The large number of prisoners which had been at Richmond had fortunately been exchanged. The portion of the city from seventh to eighteenth of street, between Cary and Canal, was burned, and all the government tobacco was destroyed.

President Davis and his Cabinet—except Gen. Breckinridge, who remained in the city—went the next morning—left Richmond at eight o'clock on Sunday night. Gen. Lee entirely withdrew his troops on Monday, the enemy entering the city Monday afternoon at 8 o'clock. On Monday afternoon, General Fitzhugh Lee engaged and whipped the enemy near Petersburg, but was wounded and fell into their hands. Gen. Lee, having concentrated his forces, commenced a movement along the road to Danville. As our readers know the latest accounts by telegraph placed Lee at Farmville, on the Petersburg road, about 27 miles in the direction of Lynchburg road, about 27 miles from the first named city. He did not stop at the junction, Burkeville, because the position was not a strong one. The cars are running to Keyville, about 20 miles this side of Burkeville, so that it is presumed that Gen. Lee has commanded the roads leading to Danville and Lynchburg. If he could successfully man and hold a line forty miles long there can be but little question for his ability to hold one half that length.

Portrait of Socrates—He was cool, adding to his humor a perfect temper, and a knowledge of this man, he became a talker with which laid the foundation open to certain defeat in any debate, and in this debate he immediately defeated. The young men are prodigiously kind of him and invite him to their feasts, whether he goes for conversation, he can drink, too; has the strongest head in Athens and leaving the whole party under the table, goes away as if nothing had happened, to begin new dialogues with somebody that is sober. In short, he was what our country people call an old one. Under his hypocritical pretence of knowing nothing, he attacks and brings down all the best speakers; after a frugal repulse to talk with him, he is so honest and really curious to know; a man who was willingly confuted if he did not speak the truth, and who willingly conceded others, asserting what was false, a philosopher, who knows nothing, but the bounds of whose conquering intellect no man had ever reached whose temper was imperturbable, whose dread of defeat was always so surely and so discernibly so, so fearless and ignorant, as to discern the worst and draw them in the pleasantest manner into horrible doubts and confusions. But he always knew the way out, knew it, yet would not tell. No man escapes him from his terrible choices by his dilemmas, and tosses the Hippasus and Gorgonius with their grand reputations, and boy tosses his balls.—[H. W. Emerson]

There is something beautiful in the following:
Take the bright shell
From its home on the lee,
And wherever it goes
It will sing of the sea.

So, take the fond heart
From its home and its hearth,
It will sing of the loved
To the end of the earth.

A wealthy but weak-headed baronet remarked to Curran, that "No one should be admitted to the bar who has not an independent land property." "May I ask, sir," replied Curran, "how many cures make a wiseacre?"

God works by earthquake; and He works by grief. Deep is the plunging of the earthquake, and deep is the plunging of grief; but often time less would not the streets, between Cary and Canal, was burned, and all the government tobacco was destroyed.

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To the end of the earth.

For County Commissioners.

GEORGE RISER,
SAML D. WATSON,
MERRIT STREET,
E. C. TURNER.
Election 1st Monday in August.

The friends of

L. M. BURNETT,
JOHN SAWYER,
R. M. HENDERSON,
JESSE HARDIN.

announce them as candidates for County Commissioners. Election the 1st Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. MILLS, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads & Revenue of Talladega county. Election 1st Monday in August next.

FOR SENATOR.

We are authorized to announce Gen. L. W. LAWLER as a candidate to represent Talladega County in the Senatorial Branch of the next State Legislature. Election 1st Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. HARDIE, as a candidate to represent Talladega County, in the Senatorial Branch of the next State Legislature. Election 1st Monday in August next.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM D. STEED, as a candidate to represent Talladega County in the Lower Branch of the next State Legislature. Election 1st Monday in August.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE P. FLOWMAN as a candidate to represent Talladega County in the Lower Branch of the next State Legislature. Election 1st Monday in August.

We are authorized to announce Hon. LEWIS E. PARSONS as a candidate for a seat in the Representative Branch of the next State Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. WINBOURN as a candidate to represent Talladega County in State Lower Branch of the next State Legislature. Election 1st Monday in August next.

THE FRIENDS OF AUGUSTIN MOSS

announce his name as a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of our next State Legislature. Election 1st Monday in August next.

FOR SHERIFF.

The friends of Maj. James T. Dye announce him as a candidate for Sheriff of Talladega County, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce A. BINGHAM as a candidate for Sheriff of Talladega County. Election 1st Monday in August next.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce JAMES A. HOGAN as a Candidate for Tax Assessor of Talladega County at the ensuing August Election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce W. W. WILKINS, as a candidate for the office Tax Collector of Talladega County. Election 1st Monday in August.

We are authorized to announce M. S. BENNETT as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Talladega County. Election 1st Monday in August next.

NOTICE.

Alabama & Tenn. Rivers Railroad.

THERE will be a Train running from Montevallo to Blue Mountain on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and return the alternate days.

Train leave Blue Mountain 6.00 A. M.

Arrive at Montevallo 1.45 P. M.

Leave Montevallo 10.00 A. M.

Arrive at Blue Mountain 6.30 P. M.

By order of Asst. Sup't.

H. L. SMITH,

Master of Transportation.

April 18th, 1865-37